

Anatoly Golovatch,
Kyiv National Economic University
Valery Zachozhaj,
IRPM
Roman Shchokin,
IRPM
Nataly Golovach,
KNTEU

STATISTICALLY GROUNDED ANALYSIS AND FORECAST OF NATIONAL ECONOMY DEMAND IN SPECIALISTS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

In conditions of transforming economics the value of maintenance of a national economy by highly qualified staff of the specialists is in

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needs of different control links.

For comprehensive analysis of security by the specialists and connections arising at it, and legitimacies it is necessary to these phenomena to give the justified numerical expression.

Combination of indexes, which one give quantitative and qualitative behavior of opening-up, distributions and usages of the specialists in their intercoupling, and also, in intercoupling with indexes, determining these intercoupling, creates a system of indexes of security of economics by the specialists.

At the analysis and prediction of such phenomenon as the requirement for the specialists is necessary to allow for differentiation of categories, determining it.

Initial the potential requirement is, which one arises at definite public attitudes and is determined by the reached level of development of the society in intercoupling with the international standards.

The actual requirement differs from a potential of satisfaction it at definite stages in view of such circumstances, as opening-up, requirement of a labour market, migration etc.

The labour market is a system of economical communications between deoxidation processes and usage of a manpower, and in a structure of these processes — system of such connections between subdivisions, which one restore a manpower, and subdivisions, which one will use it. Concerning the skilled manpower, it is a system of economical connections between systems of opening-up both retraining of the specialists, on the one hand, and system of their usage — with

another. Besides it is a system of competitive connections between entities of formation for an orb of distribution of the specialists, and also between customers of manpower for engaging of the most skilled specialists.

There are numerous miscellaneous labour markets, differentiated depending on a structure of manpower and its customers. For each of them the association of the factors is characteristic, which one determines features and parameters of the long-term tendencies, intermediate term oscillations and near-term changes. For the registration of these features statistics to the basic tags assort labour markets.

To tag of pattern of a facilities distinguish such labour markets: separate branches of a national economy (and inside they was of separate branches); separate kinds of activity; groups of facilities with different patterns of ownership.

To tag of a level of economical development esteem labour markets of locales, bunched depending on a level of the gross national product, level of payments i of a transactions, incomes of the population etc.

To territorial tag partition concept «a regional labour market». Its initial member is the home market, which one understand an orb of recovery and usage of a manpower (or opening-up and usage of the specialists), which one is limited to boundaries of locale.

Concerning the specialists this system of economical attitudes of entities of formation, services of seizure both firms and entities, bound with retraining, distribution and usage of the specialists. It is necessary to distinguish from a home market of a transactions a national labour market, where the relevant member of operation of the economical gear are the inter-regional connections.

To vocational tag distinguish labour markets of separate occupations, specialties and groups of specialties, educational levels.

To tag of sources of a manpower esteem labour markets, the needs which one are contented with definite entities of formation or their groups, services of seizure etc.

Analyzing a labour market, statistics studies preconditions of maintenance of such properties of manpower as repeatability and mobility. To such processes attribute redemption of a manpower in inter-coupling with demand for it, reuse of a manpower, opening-up of the workers by targeted training, protection of concerns of separate groups of the population, specially of women with children, people of elderly age etc.

The gear of a labour market in Ukraine alongside with the general factors is influenced also particular, for example by such:

- Structural modification, demonopolization of a national economy;

- Level of balance of economics;

- Level of cooperation with other countries of CIS;

- Level of productivity and payments i of transactions;

- Change of patterns of ownership;

- Development of privatization

- Level of a social protection of the unemployed;

- Level of state regulation and control of a labour market.

To value a situation on a labour market, to forecast a conjuncture of specialties, unemployment necessarily follows both with quality, and from the quantitative party.

The relevant tag of becoming of a labour market is the mobility of manpower. This feature is characterized by movement by last between specialties and groups of specialties, places of activity, which one demand different educational levels, between branches, locales, by firms with different patterns of ownership etc. This objective process of market economy encourages equalization of a ratio between the proposal and requirement in a manpower, when the reinforcement before the launched branches in particular held by service of the population, is accompanied by oscillation of prestige of separate occupations in conformity dimensioned by rewards for a transactions.

The gear of a labour market, in particular of specialists, can be mirrored by a system of models.

Among these models it is possible to distinguish following:

- Structurally functional, which one characterize pattern of a supply and demand of the specialists in distribution on varieties of segments of a labour market;

- Balance, in particular as matrixes, which one characterize inter-regional, interbranch, interspecial movement of the specialists;

- As equations of regression, which one characterize, for example, relation of need(requirement) in the specialists on separate segments of a labour market from the factors, which one determine them: development of production, technological advance etc.

The models will use for regulation of a labour market, in particular by opening-up of the specialists on a volume and structure pursuant to padding requirement of separate segments of the market. It is the relevant precondition of optimal maintenance of requirements of the society and minimization of unemployment.